The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1864. NO. 31.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer*, $10,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " " 7,00
No. 2½ " " " 6,00
No. 3. *Small* " " " 5,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel*, " 14,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* {to run steam or hand} 18,00
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Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as good AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

MEN WANTED
FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States Infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if no now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent *Levers, Lepine* and Plain Watches; Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys. Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Scoops, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.,—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

N. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full Jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers' of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863–1y.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandize and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest nett cash prices the best *Coach and Cabinet Varnishes*; best *White Lead*; French and American *Zinc*; Chrome Greens and Yellows, Drop and Ivory blacks, and a full assortment of all the *fine colors*—such as Vermillions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make. Glazier's Diamonds and Points; Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of *all descriptions*, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

Mr. RAU—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late C. Schirack. We feel confident that our Varnishes are equal, if not *superior*, to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. *A liberal discount made to the trade.*

FELTON & RAU.
Nos. 135 & 138 Nth FOURTH Street, corner Cherry,
PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 14, 1863–6m.

UNION STEAM MILLS.

WM. R. HUGHES,
WILLMORE,
Cambria county, Pa.,

Dealer in
Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Sugar Maple, White Maple, Bass and Hemlock lumber.

Bills of frame lumber furnished on short notice.

WM. R. HUGHES.

Nov. 13, 1863–3m*

DIARIES FOR 1864,
Received and for sale
At LEWIS' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES OF GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN.

The second inauguration of Gov. A. G. CURTIN took place on Tuesday morning the 19th, on the platform erected for that purpose, in front of the State Capitol. Notwithstanding the bad weather, rain having fallen almost constantly here for the past two days, the spectators were numerous and enthusiastic.

The military display was certainly a creditable one. Those who had the management of the same deserve the thanks of the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania. The Fire Companies of Harrisburg contributed their full share to the imposing ceremonies, and made a fine appearance on parade.

The various organizations and delegations having formed as directed by the committee of arrangements,

THE PROCESSION

moved at eleven o'clock, in the following order:

Chief Marshal W H Kepner and Aids.
M'Clellan Hospital Band of Philada.
Maj Gen Couch and Staff.
Maj Gen Stahel and Staff.
U S Cavalry from Carlisle Barracks.
21st Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Battery E, 5th U S Artillery.
Maj Gen Hancock and Staff.
Independent Company of Infantry.
Liberty Band of Philadelphia.
Col W *S* Mann's Philada. Regiment.
Douglas' Band.
Revenue Guards, (20th Pa Vols.)
Band.
One Hundred and Twenty seventh Regiment, P V, Col Jennings, with battle flag.
Lancaster Union Cornet Band.
Open Barouche, drawn by four white horses, containing Gov. Curtin and Legislative Committee of Arrangements, with City Zouaves escort.
Officers of Governor Curtin's Staff.
Assistant Marshals Murray, McCormick and Egle.
Heads of Departments.
Omnibuses containing Old Soldiers.
Carriage containing Chief Marshal General of Pennsylvania.
Carriage with Board of Enrollment.
Carriage containing Brig Gen Pleasanton and Staff.
Carriages with Clergy.
Carriages containing Judge Pearson and Ex Gov Porter.
Members of the Bar in Carriages.
Philadelphia Delegation in Omnibuses.
City Council in Carriages.
Citizens in Carriages.
Assistant Marshal.
Friendship Fire Company—N Y fire hats, red shirts and blue pants—steam fire engine drawn by four horses, and decorated with flags.
Assistant Marshal.
Hope Fire Company—N Y fire hats, army overcoats and black pants—carriage draped in mourning.
Assistant Marshal:
Paxton Fire Company—N Y hats, blue shirts, and black pants—carriage handsomely decorated.
Assistant Marshal.
Good Will Fire Company—citizen's dress, with Button engine drawn by four horses.

The procession moved down Second street to the Gubernatorial mansion, and after receiving the Governor, proceeded down Second street to Paxton street, out Paxton to Front, up Front to Chestnut, out Chestnut to Fourth, out Fourth to Market, up Market to Second, up Second to Pine, out Pine to Front, up Front to State, out State to the Capitol.

Flags, wreaths, and various national emblems were displayed along the route of procession, and the streets were lined with spectators.

Proceedings at the State Capitol.

The *House met at* 11 A. M.

The Journal of Monday was read and approved.

Committee to wait on the Senate.

The Speaker suggested that, according to custom, a committee should be appointed to wait upon the Senate and invite them to partake with the House in the inaugural ceremonies.

Mr. Watson. I move that such a committee, to consist of two members, be appointed.

The motion was agreed to; and Messrs. Watson and Walsh were appointed as the committee.

Recess.

Mr. Kerns (Philadelphia) moved that the House take a recess till five minutes before twelve o'clock.

The motion was agreed to.

At the time appointed the House was again called to order, when

The Speaker, members and officers of the House proceeded in a body to the portico of the Capitol to participate in the inauguration of the Governor.

The Inaugural Ceremonies.

The Speakers, members and officers of the Senate and House having assembled on the portico of the Capitol,

Hon John P Penney, Speaker of the Senate, introduced Rev J Walker Jackson, who opened the proceedings with the following prayer:

Prayer by J. Walker Jackson:

O Lord God, Thou high and mighty ruler of the Universe, who beholdest from Thy throne all that do dwell upon the face of the earth, we approach into Thy presence in the name and through the mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Now, O God, we beseech thee, let thine eyes be upon us, thine ears attent unto our cries. Hear Thou the voice of our supplications, and pour upon us the spirit of grace, of mercy, and of love.

We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, for all thy goodness towards us. Thou hast not remembered our sins and iniquities against us according to their magnitude and enormity, and Thou hast promised that, when we pray toward thee, Thou wilt forgive *all our sins.*

Thou hast been kind unto this people. Thou hast given unto us rain and sunshine, the blessings of the seasons, fruitful fields and harvests. Thou hast given unto us the blessing of civil and religious liberty. Thou hast given unto us the blessing of good government. And although during the years that are past, we have had war and violence—although even now we are in the midst of civil strife—yet Thou hast remembered us in mercy. Our enemies trod upon our soil; but Thou didst give unto our armies the victory. We give glory to thy name for our victories by land and sea—victories so numerous so signal and so effective as to give increased assurance to lovers of liberty every where, that we shall preserve our Constitution, maintain our Union, and that the blessings of peace shall be restored unto us.

We bless Thee that we are brought to see this hour when by the will of God, expressed through the suffrages of a free people, we have met to witness the inaugural ceremonies for the second time of the present Governor of our Commonwealth. We thank Thee for the measure of health that Thou hast given unto him in the past. We bless Thee for the successes that Thou hast vouchsafed unto his administration. And grant, O God, that as the past years have been years of violence, the future years may be years of victory, of triumph, and of peace.

We give Thee glory for the success of our arms. We thank Thee, Our Heavenly Father, for the policy that has marked the administration of our Federal and of our State governments. We thank Thee for our Union and for the mutual subordination of the States. We pray Thee to bless all loyal States and all loyal Governors. We pray especially Thy blessing upon the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth now in session.

Make this a year of jubilee. Make it a year of the "opening of the prison doors to them that are bound." Grant, O our Heavenly Father, as Thou in Thy providence hast indicated unto us that freedom for all is the only path of national safety, to "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free."

O Merciful Lord, we look up to Thee in the midst of our chastisements.—Thou hast afflicted us; but Thou art our merciful God. Thou hast bowed us down; but Thou wilt lift us up; *and in the expectation of future prosperity*, we give the glory to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, throughout all ages, world without end. Amen.

Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

The certificate of election of Governor was then read by Mr. Hamersley, Clerk of the Senate.

The oath of office was administered to the Governor by Speaker Penney.

The Governor then proceeded, amid the most flattering demonstrations of applause, to deliver the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Called by the partiality of my fellow-citizens to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania for another term, I appear before you to solemnly renew the prescribed obligation to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and to discharge the responsible trust confided to me with fidelity.

When first summoned before you, three years ago, to assume the sacred duties of the Executive office, the long gathering clouds of civil war were about to break upon our devoted country. For years treason had been gathering in might—had been appropriating to its fiendish lust more and more bountifully of the nation's honors—had grown steadily bolder in its assumption of power until it had won the tolerance, if not the sanction, of a formidable element of popular strength even in the confessedly loyal States. The election of a President, in 1860, in strict conformity with the Constitution and the laws, though not the cause, was deemed the fit occasion for an organized attempt to overthrow the whole fabric of our free institutions, and plunge a nation of thirty millions into hopeless anarchy. The grave offence charged against the President elect seemed alone to consist in his avowed fidelity to the Government, and his determined purpose to fulfil his solemn covenant to maintain inviolate the Union of the States. When inaugurated, he found States in open rebellion, disclaiming allegiance to the Government, fraudulently appropriating its property and insolently contemning its authority.

Treason was struggling for supremacy in every department of administrative power. In the Cabinet it feloniously disarmed us—our arsenals were robbed to enable the armies of crime to drench a continent in fraternal blood—our coasts were left comparatively defenceless to fall an easy prey to traitors—our navy was scattered upon distant seas to render the Republic helpless for its own protection—officers, educated, commissioned and sworn to defend the Government against any foe, became deserters, defied Heaven in shameless perjury, and with fratricidal hands drew their swords against the country of their allegiance, and when treason had thus completed its preparations, wanton, wicked war was forced upon our loyal people.

Never was war so causeless. The north had sought no sectional triumph, invaded no rights, inflicted no wrongs upon the South. It aimed to preserve the Republic, not to destroy it, and even when rebellion presented the sword as the arbiter, we exhausted every effort consistent with the existence of our Government to avert the bloody drama of the last three years. The insolent alternative presented by treason, of fatal dismemberment or internecine war, was met by generous efforts to avert the storm of death which threatened to fall; but the leaders of the rebellion spurned peace, unless they could glut their infernal ambition over the ruins of the noblest and freest Government ever devised by man.

Three years of bloody, wasting war, and the horrible sacrifice of a quarter of a million lives attest the desperation of their purpose to overthrow our liberties. Mourning and sorrow spread over the entire nation, and defeat and desolation are the terrible trophies won by the traitor's hand. Our people have been sorely tried by disasters but in the midst of the deepest gloom they have stood with unfaltering devotion to the great cause of our common country. Relying upon the ultimate triumph of the right, they have proved themselves equal to the stern duty, and worthy of their rich inheritance of freedom. Their fidelity has been well rewarded. In God's own good time, He has asserted His avenging power; and if this war is persisted in by the leaders of the rebellion, as has become evident, then slavery and treason, the fountain and stream *of discord and death, must soon share* a common grave.

In this great struggle for our honored nationality, Pennsylvania has won immortal fame. Despite the teachings of the faithless and the hesitation of the timid, she has promptly and generously met every demand made upon her, whether to repel invasion or to fight the battles of the Union wheresoever and wheresoever her people were summoned. Upon every field made historic and sacred by the valor of our troops, some of the martial youth of Pennsylvania have fallen. There is scarce a hospital that has not been visited by our kind offices to the sick and wounded, there is not a department in which brave men do not answer with pride to the name of our noble State, and while history endures loyal hearts will turn with feelings of national pride to Gettysburg, where the common deliverance of Pennsylvania and the Union will stand recorded in the unsurpassed glory of that bloody field.

I need hardly renew my pledge, that during the term of office on which I am about to enter, I will give my whole moral and official power to the prosecution of this war, and in aiding the National Government in every effort to secure early and complete success over our malignant foes.

For the preservation of our national life, all things should be subordinated. It is the first, highest, noblest duty of the citizen—it is his protection in person, property, and all civil and religious privileges, and for its perpetuity in form and power, he owes all his efforts, his influence, his means, and his life To compromise with treason, would be but to give it renewed existence, and enable it again to plunge *us into another causeless war.*

In the destruction of the military power of the rebellion is alone the hope of peace; for while armed rebels march over the soil of any State, no real freedom can prevail, and no governmental authority, consistent with the genius of our free institutions, can properly operate.

The people of every State are entitled under the Constitution to the protection of the Government, and to give that protection fully and fairly, rebellion must be disarmed and trodden in the dust. By these means, and these alone, can we have enduring union, prosperity and peace. As in the past, I will in the future, in faithful obedience to the oath I have taken, spare no means, withhold no power which can strengthen the Government in this conflict. To the measures of the citizens chosen to administer the *National Government adopted* to promote our great cause, I will give my cordial approval and earnest co-operation. It is the cause of constitutional liberty and law.

Powers which are essential to our common safety should now be wisely and fearlessly administered, and that Executive would be faithless, and held guilty before the world, who should fail to wield the might of the Government for its own preservation. The details of my views on the measures which I recommend are contained in my recent annual message, and need not here be repeated.

I beg to return to the generous people of my native State my hearty thanks for their unfaltering support and continued confidence. They have sustained me amid many trying hours of official embarrassment. Among all these people to none am I more indebted *than to the soldiers of Pennsylvania*, and I here pledge to those brave men my untiring exertions in their behalf, and my most anxious efforts for their future welfare, and I commend here, as I have frequently done before those dependant upon them, to the fostering care of the State.

I cannot close this address without an earnest prayer to the Most High that He will preserve, protect and guard our beloved country, guiding with Divine power and wisdom, our Government, State and National, and I appeal to my fellow citizens, here and elsewhere, in our existing embarrassments, to lay aside all partizan feelings and unite in a hearty and earnest effort to support the common cause which involves the welfare of us all.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House *of Representatives* I pray you, in God's name, let us, in this era in the history of the world, set an example of unity and concord in the support of all measures for the preservation of this great Republic.

A. G. CURTIN.

On the conclusion of the delivery of the inaugural address, which was greeted at various points with enthusiastic cheers.

The Governor, in company with the Speaker, members and officers of the House, repaired to the hall of the House.

Testimonial to the Governor.

When the House had been called to order, Hon. W. M. Meredith, Attorney General of the Commonwealth, said that he was present to introduce a committee from the State of New Jersey, who had come here to present to the Governor a testimonial of the sense entertained by the citizens of that State of his patriotism and energy in the cause of our common country. Mr. Meredith then introduced

Hon. JAMES DAYTON (Chairman of the Committee) who, addressing the Governor, said:

I come, sir, from the State of New Jersey, bearing a testimonial from the citizens of that State to the Governor of this great Commonwealth—great in her resources and her powers, and truly great because all that she has is laid upon the common altar of the country. You were pleased to refer to us in your last State paper, read in this House, as your good neighbors. Let *me assure you, sir, that we looked* with deep anxiety upon the result of the last canvass in this State, knowing and feeling how much depended upon the firmness of the old Keystone of the arch, when the arch itself was *shaken to its centre. Now that the* trial is over, and the result known, and this day has witnessed the crowning ceremonies of that contest, we consider that it is our duty, as good neighbors, to appear here and testify our interest in all that concerns the prosperity of either. Lying side by side, their borders only separated by a river which is the great avenue to the commercial advancement of both, and that river so spanned by artificial connections as to be rather a line of demarkation than a barrier to the intercourse of their citizens, the States are by nature closely associated. Then, gentlemen, the first settlers of your State and ours were people of a common origin. In the great struggle for independence the same army fought on the soil of each under the lead of the Father of his Country, and the battle-fields of Brandywine and Germantown, of Monmouth and Trenton, and the crossing of the Delaware can never be forgotten while the American heart palpitates with joy at the name of Washington. May these influences of neighborhood and of kindred, of historical incident and of mutual interest never be weakened nor forgotten, but prove in the future, as they have always heretofore, the bond of a wise and enduring friendship.

I should not feel called upon to thank you, sir, for your statement as to the loyalty of New Jersey, for it is a part of the history of this war.—New Jersey has answered all demands made upon her by the National Government. Jersey has never faltered. When we were in distress the Jersey Blue was upon our soil as soon as the rebels. [Applause.] Pennsylvania does not forget—she will, I trust, always remember the alacrity and energy with which the volunteer militia *of New Jersey rushed to the defence* of this State when its soil was, during last summer, invaded by the rebel horde. In the promptitude or this movement consisted much of its effectiveness; and the generous spirit of self-sacrifice which was thus manifested has imposed on us a debt of lasting obligation; and whilst I most earnestly trust that your State may never be threatened with similar danger, I promise that we will ever be ready to reciprocate the assistance so freely rendered by your citizens during the exigencies that then surrounded us.

This is a theme, gentlemen, upon which I fain would dwell at greater length; but after the ceremonies which have just been completed, it would unduly tax your patience and my own strength. One word at least is due to the volunteers of New Jersey, who, from the outbreak of this rebellion, *have so heroically stood in many a* field side by side with those from Pennsylvania and other loyal States. One of your regiments under the command of a brave and intelligent Colonel has, for several months, and until quite lately, rendered efficient service in this State; and alas too many of your citizens were amongst the victims of the fearful three days' fight at Gettysburg, and now lie in the National burying place, upon our soil; and as the future pilgrim shall visit this spot dedicated to the valor and faithfulness of the American soldier, he will find among the names of those who there fell so gallantly for the sake of their country many from your own State of New Jersey. We will guard their ashes with watchful care, and their memories will be embalmed in the hearts of a patriotic people. The spot where they lie will ever be cherished and defended by us as the Mecca of all lovers of liberty, for there rebellion ceased to breathe its pestilential influence over a land dedicated to freedom. [Applause.] There is therefore in the history of the past and the facts of the present—in all the interests of trade and commerce—in all that appeals to the heart and the head—the record of the dead and the living—overwhelming reason that New Jersey and Pennsylvania should be forever good neighbors.

The *testimonial*, which you have tendered me will be dearly prized by me and mine, chiefly for the sake of the givers and as indicative of their friendly esteem; but you will pardon me for alluding to the intrinsic value of this splendid production of a most gifted intellect, embellished as it is with refined and perfect taste, and in a style of art worthy of the finished labors of the great Audubon, of whom it may be said that no purer mind was ever devoted to the study of nature, and no more faithful and indefatigable laborer ever surrendered himself to the task of scientific investigation. He was truly a moral hero; and his name is conspicuously enrolled among the great of all ages. I thank you, gentlemen, and those whom you represent, for this greatest and most beautiful of American books. I shall ever cherish this the most distinguished offering ever made to me. True, I have had high honors from the people of Pennsylvania. But I sought them; I wanted to be honored by the people of Pennsylvania, and they did honor me when I called upon them. New Jersey has made this offering to me without my seeking for it. I will preserve it, and I will give it to my children as a legacy which will never fail to remind them that their father, a wayward man of the world, was fortunate enough to receive this kind offering from people on whom he had no claim.

I again thank you and the gentlemen whom you represent for thus remembering me, and thus thinking of Pennsylvania, in presenting to me the most acceptable gift of which I could have been the recipient. I thank you also for the kind words with which you have conveyed to me this testimonial. I do not know how I can ever make return for it. I cannot return it except to say to you and the people of New Jersey that a man with all the infirmities of nature hanging around him this day thanks God that his heart is loyal to his bleeding country. [*Long continued applause.*]

Introduction of Gen. Hancock.

Mr BIGHAM: As the incidents of Gettysburg have been alluded to, I desire to remark that there is a gentleman present, a namesake of the man who once occupied the chair in which you now sit. I, therefore, suggest, that the Speaker of the House introduce to this assemblage Major General Hancock.

The suggestion of Mr. BIGHAM was acceded to, and

The SPEAKER introduced General Hancock in the following language:—Fellow citizens, I take pleasure in introducing to you General Hancock, a son of Pennsylvania. [Great applause.] I, like many of you, have to day met General Hancock for the first time to know him personally; but his name is one which has become familiar to us all as that of the heroic son of Pennsylvania who upon the field of Gettysburg won laurels which reflect lustre on our State, and which will ever make the name of Hancock dear to us as the field of Gettysburg. [Applause.]

Remarks of Gen. Hancock.

General Hancock, who was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations, said: Gentlemen, I feel highly honored by the invitation extended to me to meet you here on this occasion—not alone that it has given me an opportunity to meet so many distinguished gentlemen whom I otherwise probably would not have known, but that it has given me an opportunity to express, in a few words, my sentiments in regard to the course of your patriotic Governor.

I have known him more from his desire to aid and sustain the soldiers in the field, and to increase our national army, by adding to it thousands of Pennsylvanians, than from any intimate personal acquaintance. I am a Pennsylvanian; and in my boyhood I heard Pennsylvania spoken of as the Keystone State binding the others together. But the term at that time was probably bestowed more on account of her geographical position than for any other reason. But now the citizens of other States admit that Pennsylvania is the most important State of the Union in its connection with the operations of this war, though there may be other States that have larger populations. I have no doubt that the pre-eminent position which Pennsylvania now holds is owing to the patriotic course taken by his Excellency the Governor of this State in constantly filling our armies, and in aiding and strengthening the soldiers in the field.

I beg that you will indulge me a moment. I have come here for a special object, of which probably some of you are aware. I have come here for the purpose of adding to the strength of the Pennsylvania regiments of my own—the Second Corps. It is a corps that hereafter will no doubt be identified with the history of Pennsylvania from the fact that it is one of the corps that performed its part at Gettysburg. I merely ask that that corps—that the regiments from Pennsylvania in that corps—be filled to the maximum. I have received encouragement from the Governor of this State. I had hoped that he would sound the key-note; for you know that when that is correctly sounded there is some prospect that the music may be good. I hope that when he sounds that note, it will be sounded so clearly and accurately that in its vibrations through the length and breadth of our State, no critic can detect the slightest falsity. The strengthening of our armies is all that is now necessary to end this rebellion. No President, no party, can end this struggle, unless an adequate army be provided to enforce the laws. I have been with the National army since the commencement of the rebellion. I know the temper of the soldiers; and I tell you that those soldiers will sustain those who sustain the country and themselves, and will sustain no others. [Loud applause.]

Printing Inaugural Address.

Mr. Kerns (Philadelphia) moved that 10,000 copies in English and 2,000 in German of the Governor's Inaugural Address be printed for the use of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The House then adjourned

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 27, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THANKS.—Gov. Curtin will accept our thanks for a copy of his message in pamphlet form; and Messrs. Benedict, Householder and Etnier for public documents.

W. W. Stewart, Esq., of California, will also accept our thanks for interesting Sacramento papers.

THE State Senate is still at a dead lock, the Vallandighamites refusing to recognize an organization.

On Monday a week, the Senate refused by a tie vote, to go into Convention with the House to elect a State Treasurer, consequently there was no election then, and the old officer holds on, and will hold on until a law is passed appointing another day for the election, which may not be done this winter if the Senate continues at a dead lock. Nothing has yet been heard of Senator White, and it is doubtful whether Jeff will agree to exchange him.

The House cannot do much until the Senate is organized, and willing to proceed to business. Who is to blame? Jeff and his friends of course.

THE PRESIDENCY.—A large meeting of the Union men of Harrisburg was held in that place on Thursday evening of last week, which unanimously recommended the renomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency.

The Union League of Philadelphia, has also recommended the renomination of Mr. Lincoln.

Similar meetings are being held in many cities, towns and counties in the loyal States, and we notice that in two or three of the States claimed by the rebels, the Union men are in favor of the re-election of old Abe. A Kentucky paper nominates President Lincoln for President, and Andy Johnston for Vice President.

☞THE SUPREME COURT of this State has reversed its decision on the constitutionality of the Conscription Act, made when Lowrie, Woodward and Thompson were the majority on the Bench, and now affirms its constitutionality. This decision is owing to the displacement of Lowrie by Judge Agnew by the people at the last election. The Court now stands politically, three Union and two Copperheads. The great sticklers for the constitutionality of everything calculated to save the country will be thrown somewhat aback by this decision.

The Filling up of the Ranks of the Army in the Field.

The following address of Maj. Gen. Couch will be read by the people with great interest. It concerns matters of the highest importance, and we trust that it will meet with a practical response:

HEADQUARTERS,
Department of the Susquehanna,
Chambersburg, Pa., Jan. 20, 1864.

To the People of the Department of the Susquehanna:—I very cordially invite the attention of all persons within the Department of the Susquehanna to the address recently issued by Major General Hancock, Commanding Second Army Corps, in which that distinguished officer announces that he has come to Pennsylvania, under authority of the War Department, for the purpose of recruiting his corps to fifty thousand men, with a view to special service.

The gallantry and military ability of Major General Hancock, and the courage and discipline of his Corps, have been tested on many battle fields and have justly won the admiration of the people. Those who shall enlist under him will find comrades with whom it will be an honor to be connected, and a leader whose past career gives the assurance that he cannot fall short of the full performance of his duties as an officer, a soldier and a gentleman.

Having been associated with Major General Hancock on many trying occasions, I heartily commend him to the patriotism of the people of this Department, and earnestly advise those fit for military duty to embrace this opportunity of taking a position in which they will gain honor and distinction for themselves and render essential service to their country.

D. N. COUCH,
Maj. Gen. Com. Dep't.

Gubernatorial Appointments.—The Governor has appointed Hon. Wm. M Meredith, Attorney General, and Hon. Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Commonwealth, for the ensuing term. The Secretary has appointed Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong as Deputy Secretary.

The War-Power of the Government.

The principal ground on which a certain set of politicians professedly oppose the war policy of the Government is, that the war is now prosecuted for the abolition of slavery. We think this is a false view of the purpose of the President, at least, though it may be honestly entertained. But suppose it were true. What then? Neither the Rebels, nor those who sympathize with them, would have any right to complain. They who initiated the war are responsible for all its legitimate consequences.

Every Government that is worthy of the name must protect itself, when assailed, against either foreign or domestic enemies. And the law of self defense, whether applied to individuals or States, is necessarily absolute. No written Constitution can possibly set definite limits to the authority and power of any Government to defend itself, because no human intelligence can foresee to what means a Government might be forced to resort for its own preservation. Hence, the idea that the Washington Administration is restricted, in its efforts to put down the Southern Rebellion, by constitutional limitations, is grossly absurd. Its real war power can be measured only by its right to preserve itself against any aggression, and that right is essentially unlimited, save by the character and extent of the danger which threatens it. This is the common law of England and this country, as to the privilege of every citizen to save his own life, whenever it is put in extreme peril; and it would be strange, indeed, if a larger liberty of action were allowed by the municipal law, in defense of the life of an individual, than is granted by the political law in defense of the life of a nation.

We assume, therefore, that every Government, whether a Constitutional Government or not, has an unbounded right of self defense; and, consequently, an unlimited and illimitable defensive war power.

This being so, it follows, clearly, that those who put the Government on its defense, cannot justly object to any measures which the Government may deem it necessary to employ, for its protection. The people of the slave States are engaged in an armed insurrection against the National authority. They have waged the war for nearly three years with great obstinacy and vigor. They have been powerfully aided by their slaves, whose industry has not only supplied the Southern armies with food and enabled all the able-bodied whites to serve in the ranks of the Rebellion, but who have even been employed in building Rebel entrenchments and fortifications. To strike, therefore, at Slavery in the South, was to aim a stunning blow at the Rebellion itself. And was not any measure that would destroy Slavery—abolish the power of their masters over the slaves—justified, as a defensive war measure on the part of the National Government?

Anything less than a proclamation of absolute emancipation to all the bondmen in the South would have been useless, or, at least, only temporary in its effect. The Government, therefore, in dealing with slavery as both a cause and an aid of Rebellion, was bound to crush it out utterly—to destroy it, root and branch—to remove it forever as a source of domestic disturbance. For this war is carried on, not only to put down a present insurrection against the General Government, but to prevent, if possible, any future Rebellion. Therefore, slavery must not only be deprived of its power to hurt the Government now, but it must, by entire and final extinguishment, be prevented from ever endangering and injuring the Government hereafter.

The rebels do not, of course, like this interference with their local institutions. Why, then, did they rise up in arms and attempt to overthrow a Government which had always protected them in their State rights and interests? This war is their war—they fired the first gun in it, and they surely cannot justly claim, in the midst of war, the protection of the very laws against which they have revolted.—"*Inter arma silent leges,*" is a well established legal maxim, nor can those civil conditions which are changed or destroyed by war, be reclaimed by those who have provoked and been vanquished in the conflict.

Slavery in this country is virtually doomed. No satisfactory, because no enduring peace, can be made, unless the institution is completely wiped out. But for the Rebellion—but for the insane efforts of the Southern politicians to perpetuate it by commencing a war against the Government which had protected it—the institution might have gone on in a slow process of extinction. But the means taken for its preservation have precipitated its destruction, and the civilized world will not regret the fact.

We believe, indeed, that even the masses of Southern people will, in time come to rejoice in their deliverance from an evil and a curse which, but for this war, might have encumbered and afflicted them for an indefinite series of years. Whatever may be the future fortunes of the freedmen of color, this, we think, is certain, that the whites of the South will eventually find their social and industrial condition greatly improved by the abolition of slavery, and that, as experience forces this conviction upon them, they will become reconciled, and even grateful, to those who have relieved them from so serious a nuisance.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

A Rebel Raiding General and his Staff Captured.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The following despatches have been received at the Headquarters of the Army in this city:

Nashville, Jan. 17th, 1864.—Major General Halleck, General in chief:

On the 14th instant General Vance made a raid towards Tonisville and ca tured a train of twenty three wagons. He was promptly pursued by Col. Palmer, who recaptured the wagons and took one ambulance loaded with medicines, one hundred and fifty saddle horses and one hundred stand of arms.

General Vance, his Assistant Adjutant General and his Inspector General are among the prisoners captured.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT.

Terrible Catastrophe in Chile.

Church of the Jesuits at Santiago Destroyed by Fire—Over Two Thousand Women and Children Burned to death—One Hundred and Fifty Wagon Loads of Unrecognized Corpses Exhumed, etc.

One of the most horrible calamities that has ever fallen upon any people occurred in the city of Santiago, the capital of the Republic of Chile, on the night of the 8th of December last.

The church of the Jesuits, in which was being celebrated the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin, was destroyed by fire, and with it were burned and suffocated over two thousand women and children.

One can hardly realize the terrible catastrophe that has fallen upon the people of Chile. Whole families have been swept away in an instant, as it were, and there is hardly a home in Santiago that has not been thrown into the depths of woe. The battlefield has its horrors; but they are the incidents of war. In this case it has been women and children who have been destroyed, and none were able to render them any aid. Husbands, brothers and fathers have had to stand by and witness wives, sisters and children perish in the flames and not be able to render them assistance. I give you the full account from the *Mercurio del Vapir* of the 17th ultimo, which has all the details; also remarks from that paper concerning the catastrophe, all of which are of deep interest:

One of those awful visitations which from time to time afflict nations with eternal mourning, took place on Tuesday, December 8th, at the festival of the Immaculate Conception, in what was the Church of the Jesuits in the capital. A magnificent temple reduced to ashes, hundreds of dear lives sacrificed, the whole city weeping its lost ones; such is the picture Santiago offers since the fatal night, the anniversary of another mortal catastrophe—the battle of Longsmilla. On the commemmoration of the Immaculate Conception, the last of the festivities of the month of May, the most popular and frequented of all our solemnities, thousands of fair devotees thronged to the last performance, which was to eclipse all that had preceded. At six in the evening the spacious steps and part of the open place before the church swarmed with ladies in veils, frantically struggling to enter a temple where not one more could be made room for.

A few minutes before seven, and when the religious performance was about to commence, they were still lighting the last lights in the chancel, when the portable gas in the half-moon of canvas and wood that formed the pedestal of a colossal image of the Virgin Mary, began to burn one of the extremities of that apparatus. Some one rushed on the rising flame and succeeded in smothering it, but by a fatal rebound the gas, compressed by the effort, burst out with redoubled vigor at the other extremity of the false half moon. Immediately a fierce flame rushed up. The persons who thronged the chancel flew towards the sacristy crying "water, water," whilst the women, who filled the nave, arose in tumultuous confusion screaming for help.

The fire spread with wonderful rapidity to the *reredos* of wood and hangings, and thence attracted by the current of air that always circulates between the upper boarding and the roof, rolled through the church. In a few moments all overhead was a mass of flames. In the meantime the men had succeeded in escaping; for in this church the sexes were separated by an iron grating, and the women had fled as far as the middle of the church in a state of the most terrible confusion. But the headlong hurry, the fainting, the obstruction of the bell-shaped dresses, and the frantic eagerness to gain the street, formed an impenetrable barrier before the two doors which, by a culpable imprudence, gave access to a free air only towards the open space in front and the small court of the west side of the church. That obstacle was the barrier of death.

And now what appeared most horrible, was that seeing the salvation of lives within the reach of our arms, it was impossible to save one of the victims piled one upon another on the very threshold.

Hardly had the noble men who devoted themselves to save lives at the peril of their own, seized by the arms or the clothes a prostrate form than the other women, mad with terror, from the nearness of the fire, clutched the victim about to be saved, and in some cases dragged those who came to help them into that fiery vortex.

It was almost impossible to extricate even one from that heap of despairing wretches and undo that ghastly knot. But the fire accomplished that which baffled man, and the passage into the doomed church was not cleared until that impenetrable phalanx of precious, beautiful life was a handful of cinders.

At midnight the smoking ruins of the fatal temple, so soon a silent charnel house, was visited, and by the light of a lantern every slip showed to the appalled gaze fearful groups of carbonized corpses, that preserved still the supplicating or despairing attitude of their frightful martyrdom.

In another account from the same paper is found more of the sickening details and fuller particulars. I give it entire:

A dreadful visitation has fallen upon us. Truly this is a day of trouble and rebuke for blasphemy. The voice of lamentation is heard all over the land; the bitter weeping of fathers, brothers, husbands, and lovers, for those who were the joy and brightness of their life, that refuses to be comforted because they are not. Hundreds of young girls, only yesterday radiant and beautiful in the luxuriant bloom of the fresh, hopeful spring of life, are to-day calcined, hideous corpses, horrible, loathsome to the sight, impossible to be recognized.

The 8th of December was a great triumph for the clergy of the Church of the Jesuits in Santiago. An enthusiastic audience filled every nook.—There were hardly any men there; but three thousand women, comprising the flower of the beauty and fashion of the capital, were at the feet of the ecclesiastics, very many against the will of fathers and husbands; but that, of course, only showed forth the power and might of the Gospel. Never had such pyrotechny been seen before; twenty thousand lights, mostly camphene, in long festoons of colored globes, blazed the church into a hall of fire. But the performance had not yet begun when the crescent of fire at the foot of the gigantic image of the Virgin over the high altar overflowed and, climbing up the muslin drapery and pasteboard devices to the wooden roof, rolled a torrent of fire.

The suddenness of the fire was awful. The dense mass of women, frightened out of their senses, numbers fainting, and all entangled by their long, swelling dresses, rushed, as those who know that death was at their heels, to the one door, which soon became choked up. Fire was everywhere. Streaming along the wooden ceiling, it flung the camphene lamps, hung in rows there, among the struggling women.

In a moment the gorgeous church was a sea of flame. Michael Angelo's fearful picture of hell was there, but exceeded. Help was but impossible; a Hercules might have strained his strength in vain to pull one from the serried mass of frenzied wretches, who, piled one above another, as they climbed over to reach the air, wildly fastened the grip of death upon any one escaping, in order that they might be dragged out with them.

Those who longed to save them were doomed to bear the most harrowing sight that ever seared human eyeballs—to see mothers, sisters, tender and timid women dying that dreadful death that appalled the stoutest heart of man, within one yard of salvation, within one yard of men who would have given their lives over and over again for them. It was maddening—the screaming and ringing of hands for help as the remorseless flames came on; and then, while some already dead with fright were burned in ghastly indifference, others, in their horrible agony—some in prayer—were tearing their hair and battering their faces.—Women, seized in the embraces of the flames, were seen to undergo a trans formation, as though by an optical delusion; first dazzlingly bright, then horribly lean and shrunk up, then black statues, rigidly fixed in a writhing attitude.

The fire, imprisoned by the immense thickness of the walls, had devoured everything combustible by ten o'clock; and then, defying the sickening stench people came to look for their lost ones. Oh, what a sight the fair, placid moon looked down upon? Closely packed crowds of calcined, distorted forms, wearing the fearful expression of the last pang, whose smile was once a heaven; the ghastly phalanx of black statues, twisted in every variety of agony stretching out their arms as if imploring mercy; and then, of the heap that choked up the door, multitudes with their lower parts entirely untouched, and some all a shapeless mass, but with an arm or foot unscathed.

The silence, after those screams were hushed in death, was horrible. It was the silence of the grave, unbroken but by the bitter wail or fainting cry, over two thousand souls had passed through that ordeal of fire to the judgment seat of God.

Heroic acts of sublime daring have not been wanting. Enduring gratitude has been excited in every Christian heart by the gallant efforts of Mr. Nelson, the Minister of the United States, his countryman Mr. Meiggs, and several other foreigners. There were generous men who defied the fury of the flames to save lives, and some of these died martyrs to their noble hearts.

An Englishman or an American, it is unknown which, was seen to rush through the flames, to seize in his powerful arms a lady, stride with her a little way, and then, with his hair in a blaze, and choked with smoke, fell back into the volcano never to rise again. A young lady named Ocello, having in vain implored some bystanders to save her mother, rushed in and shortly afterwards miraculously issued forth with her parent in her arms, saved. A young lady of the name of Solar, just before the smoke suffocated her, had the presence of mind to tie her handkerchief around her leg, so that her body might be recognized.

The writer now continues to speak of the cause of the fire, and to whom the blame for the catastrophe is attributable. He handles the clergy in the most severe manner, and says:—The population of Santiago, so supine and so priest-ridden, are fired with indescribable indignation at the monstrous conduct of the priests. The public conscience holds them guilty of the death of all these victims, and particularly the mountebank Ugarte, the inventor of the Virgin's Post Office imposture (see extract from the "Review of the Fortnight,") because by collecting together all the material most likely to produce a fire—a countless number of lights, pasteboard scenery and muslin hangings—and admitting a vast crowd and covering the one door open with a screen, they took every pains to bring about a tragedy. When the fire broke out and people were escaping by the sacristy, they blocked up this door to devote themselves the more undisturbedly to saving their gimcracks.

The list of things saved makes one's blood run cold. What the priests saved, what they put away in segar shops and the houses in front, are, a gilt image, some wooden saints, a sacred scrobe or two, some books, chalices, silver candlesticks, and a great deal of sacred matting and carpet.—After saving their trash, these specimens of good shepherds, who give their lives for their sheep, fled away, in company with the owls and bats that infested the ancient walls—except that one priest favored the agonized victims with his absolution, and Ugarte requested them to die happy, because they went direct to Mary.

☞THE STATE Agricultural Society held its annual meeting and election for officers, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday last. Thos. P. Knox was chosen President. Tobias Barto, Vice President for the 5th district. The 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of September next were fixed for the holding of the annual exhibition—the place to remain open for the best offer.

Read the new advertisements.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Late and Important News from Texas—The Union Sentiment—Magruder. Puzzled—Hopes and Fears of the Rebels.

[From the New Orleans Era, 15th inst.]

We have just received a call from Rev. Mr. McRae, of Port Lavaca, Texas, the occupation of which place by our forces having enabled him as well as several other professional gentlemen of that place to get away. Mr. M'Rae is a native of South Carolina, and all his relatives, save his wife and children, and one brother, are bitter and uncompromising Secessionists, who would probably assist to hang him upon the most convenient tree if he should be so unfortunate as to fall into their hands.

The information which we have derived from Mr. McRae fully confirms the previous statements of an overwhelming Union sentiment in Western Texas, where a combination of Union men exists. Three prominent Unionists, Messrs. Baldwin, Peebles and Zinko, having exposed themselves to rebel fury by writing and publishing a book entitled "Common Sense," have been imprisoned by order of Magruder, who has also suppressed the work.—The prisoners are confined at San Antonio. Fears for their safety are entertained, especially as the "Sons of the South" have voted to hang them.

Much mutiny exists among the rebel soldiers in Western Texas. They are sick of the war, and begin truly to regard it as "a rich man's war and a poor man's fight." All the negroes in the State, from sixteen to fifty, are ordered into the service, to work in the entrenchments, &c.; to such great neglect of the plantations as to create predictions of a famine.

Magruder is said to be very much perplexed to divine Banks' plan, and hardly knows where to guard against the next blow, which, in the opinion of our informant, should be struck as soon as possible. Magruder is concentrating his forces on the Brazos river, thirty miles from the coast, in Central Texas, where he is throwing up entrenchments.

The Natchez Courier says that a prisoner just escaped from Tyler, in Texas, says that large gangs of slaves, frequently numbering five hundred, were constantly passing westward to the interior of the State. Many of the Texans are looking forward to the time when the French would reduce Mexico to subjugation and make it a slave country; so that even if the Union were restored, they would have a place of refuge for themselves and their human chattels.

Headquarters 12th Army Corps.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., Jan. 15, 1864.

EDITOR GLOBE:—The "sunny South" has been visited by breezes hyperborean. Creeks, ponds, and rivulets have been ice-bound; fingers and toes, and ears and noses that have endured something less than a hundred Northern winters have been sadly frost-bitten. A half frozen hero from Chattanooga says "it was terribly cold there, Mercury very low, sir,—so low that it actually disappeared from the bottom of the tube. Thermometer's entirely useless, sir." We can imagine what suffering there was in the rudely improvised huts of the soldiers. Even at headquarters, where we consider ourselves more fortunate, we may long remember our winter in a *Summer-house*—an edifice raised three or four feet from the ground to give the air a free circulation beneath, and so constructed as to leave a thousand cracks and crannies for the winds to introduce themselves. It may be a very pleasant residence at the proper season, but would hardly be occupied at this time if a more comfortable place were to be found in Tullahoma. But the winter is half over now, and we may hope that it will not again be cold enough to freeze the ink on our pens as we write. Gen. Rosseau's division, lying north of Murfreesboro, has been added to the 12th corps. Gen. Slocum has, therefore, control of our entire line of communications, and all the troops between Nashville and Bridgeport, Ala. This increase and extension of his command appear to have been made in acknowledgement of his merits as an officer. This corps has really accomplished wonders since it came to Tennessee. At Wauhatchie it defeated the rebels and relieved the Army of the Cumberland from the necessity of subsisting on half rations. At Lookout Mountain it drove the hosts of Bragg from their threatening position, and gave the army an opportunity to breathe freely again, which it had not done since the battle of Chickamauga. While this was being done by Gen Geary's Division, Gen. Slocum was rendering invaluable services in defending and fortifying the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. So efficient and vigilant have his exertions been that not a rail has been touched, although raids on different points of the line have at various times been imminent. The road is now in a condition to be defensible against any force that is likely to attempt its destruction.

There recently occurred near this place one of the most shocking brutalities of which a human being could be guilty. The particulars are perhaps well known. A foraging party went out into Lincoln county, when four or five men belonging to it ventured away from the main body without arms. They were attacked and captured by guerillas, who treated them not as prisoners of war, but subjected them to the most horrid barbarities. Their hands were tied behind their backs, and they were then mutilated, not killed by bullets. In this wounded and helpless condition they were thrown over a precipice into Duck river to drown. Three of them actually suffered death in this manner. It has been ordered by Gen. Thomas, that every effort be made to apprehend the authors of this inhuman deed, and that they be executed if caught. Gen. Slocum's escort, a company of the 4th Tennessee cavalry, has been scouring the country, and has brought in a number of men, who are now under guard and will no doubt be given a trial. Gen. Thomas had also ordered that a fine of thirty thousand dollars be laid on the inhabitants within ten miles of the place where the murder was committed, the money to be given to the families of the three men. This order is to be executed by Gen. Slocum.

During the last two weeks communication with the North has been partially interrupted by ice in the Ohio river. To day, however, the N. York and Cincinnati papers came through, so we conclude that navigation is again open.

Ten regiments have re-enlisted in this corps, and are absent on furlough. When these troops return the gallant twelfth will truly deserve the name of *Veteran.* M. S. L.

CAMP PAROLE, January 15, 1864.

Thinking that a word from this Camp, might not be uninteresting to you, as well as to your numerous readers, and especially to that portion of them who may be so fortunate as to draw a prize in Capt Campbell's lottery, who knows but the fates of man may allow some of them to become sojourners here for a season.

It is called Camp Parole, on account of its being selected, and fitted up, by the government as a receptacle or a rendezvous for all Paroled and exchanged prisoners of war, who arrive from the prisons in Richmond, Va. They are organized here and prepared after exchange to join their respective regiments in the field. College Green Barracks near Annapolis is the depot however at which they first land, and where they undergo an examination. The sick are sent from thence to the Genl Hospital in the Naval school buildings. The convalescents after undergoing a certain thorough ablutory process so as to thoroughly divest them of all the superfluities of life, which I am informed are acquired without an effort in the prisons of Richmond. They are then taken, comfortably clothed and sent to Camp Parole. The Camp is located about two miles from the city of Annapolis, the Capital of Maryland. The government has leased forty acres of land and erected thereon a series of frame buildings or barracks. There are forty Barracks in all, each sixty feet by seventy and fitted up with double rows of bunks and the necessary accommodations for one hundred and seventy-five men. The forty buildings can comfortably quarter about seven thousand men. The Barracks are built in rows of ten with wide streets between each row, also officers' quarters, buildings for the quarter masters and Commissary departments, two very neccessary appendages to all well regulated Camps. In addition to these are the cook Houses, wash Houses, &c. The buildings are all white washed and present quite a neat and trim appearance. The Camp is divided into four wards or battalions each under the command of one or more commissioned officers. Col Root the commandant of the camp has taken great pains to arrange and make every thing as convenient and comfortable as possible for the men. We have about twelve hundred paroled or unexchanged men here now; a portion of the last five hundred men who arrived from Richmond, have been sent to join their Regiments in the west, being most of them in pretty good health.—From what I have learned from those who last arrived, they did not suffer so much from the lack of food or the bad quality of it (although bad enough) as from impurity and filthiness of their prisons, bad ventilations and a lack of the necessary means for washing and clothing themselves. It is to be hoped that Genl Butler will succeed in cutting the gordon knot and that we may soon see our brave boys amongst us again.

There are many reminiscences of the past in this part of Maryland, which would be fruitful and interesting themes for the pen of a ready writer. The land upon which Camp Parole is located, is a part of the old Carrol grant, held by patent from Lord Baltimore, and within a few rods of the lines of the Camp may still be seen a very unostentatious grave, where repose the remains of the elder Carrol, father of Charles Carrol of Carrolton, and upon this farm the patriot Charles was born and spent a portion of his youth. How changed, this once virgin soil, the heritage of patriots hath been contaminated with the tares of secession. The present owners are said to be rebels.

The Episcopal Church in the city is perhaps one of the oldest Churches in the country. It was built in Queen Anne's time. The bell which still graces its steeple was presented to the Church by her. I am also informed that until a few years ago the Church had in their possession a beautiful set of silver communion service also presented by her royal highness to the vestry.—They however as dutiful and zealous christians, and no doubt in compliance with the command, "that old things shall pass away and all things become new" had this beautiful heir-loom sent to the refiners fire and fashioned in accordance with their more modern notions; a worthy example of humility truly. I am told however a portion of the Church could not see it.

The State House in which the Maryland Legislature is in session is also worthy of note. The Continental Congress held their session of 1781 in this building. I believe it was during this session that Washington resigned his Commission as Commander in Chief of the Continental army. A comparison between the then, and present occupants would not be the most favorable. From what I saw of their manner of despatching business, I would infer that a few copies of Zeigler's manual might be of service to them. (Perhaps the Penna. Senate could favor them with a few copies.) The emancipation question was before the Senate. A large majority appeared to favor the general idea of emancipation but differed materially as to the mode, some for immediate, others for gradual, some for a compensated, emancipation by the Genl Government. Others believed that the owners of slaves would be sufficiently remunerated by the new order of things the enhanced value of real estate, &c. Several very good speeches were made: A grave old senator arose, he said he arose to calm the troubled waters, and cautioned Senators against the terrible malady, nigger on the brain; he said he had had it once and during the paroxism had hammed five Niggers one Sunday morning before breakfast, went to church to take sacrament, but fell out and lammed his class leader for presuming to intofere in his domestic affairs, which cost him Twenty dollars.—Since which time he has not had the malady in so virulent form.

But I must conclude this rambling and already too lengthy letter.

JUNIATA.

NEAR LAVERGNE, TENNESSEE, Jan. 15, 1864.

DEAR GLOBE.—Thinking a few items from here might interest your readers I will write a few lines to day:

The health of our regiment has been excellent for several months; out of 59 men and officers in our Co. only one is unfit for duty and he has only been sick a few days. A year ago nearly half our regiment were sick; and the balance almost discouraged; now the troops are in excellent health and spirits confident that the war will soon be brought to a close, and the Union restored. The forces in and around Nashville are being reorganized.—Ours is the first brigade of the 3d Division of the army of the Cumberland; it consists of the 102d, 105th, 129th Ills, 79th Ohio, and 70th Indiana, Col. Ben Harrison Comdg. brigade and Gen. Ward Comdg. Division; it is generally believed that as soon as the spring opens we will go forward to the front; trains run regularly on the Nashville and Chattanooga R. R. carrying supplies and recruits forward and bringing back furloughed Veterans, &c.

So far as I can learn from conditions with the people of different portions of this State they are ready and anxious to return to their allegiance to the general government and to reestablish a loyal State government. Of course a diversity of opinion prevails in regard to the peculiar institution, but I believe they may be trusted with the management of their domestic institutions without danger. So far as I can learn all Tennesseans of good principle, are determined to leave the rebel army as soon as possible but there is a class of desperadoes who take to bushwacking or in plain terms to robbery and murder as soon as they leave the army.

On the evening of the 21st Dec., as Dr. Stanway, our 2nd Surgeon, and Capt. Wilson of Co. K. were returning from a stockade on Mill Creek, in passing a cedar thicket about six miles from camp, they were halted by a dozen bushwhackers, refusing to surrender they were fired on, they returned the fire, wounding two or three. The Doctor was shot in the left leg, breaking the bone above the knee; his horse followed the Captain, who after having his face grazed and his beard cut by balls, broke back toward the stockade, but his mare being wounded, he was forced to leave her and take to the thickets, after being pursued about a mile and a half, after wounding the Doctor, they robbed him of his watch and what valuables he had about him, stripped off his overcoat and dress-coat, and took them and his hat, after threatening to kill him. They allowed the neighbors to take him to a house and send for a citizen doctor; fortunately he had left his money in camp. As his wound was too painful to bear moving to camp, a guard was detailed to stay with him; he is doing well and we hope to see him doing duty with the regiment again in a few months, as he is a great favorite with the boys. The guerillas were deserters from Forest's command; some of them are in confinement, and the rest are scattered; there has been no depredations committed since, except horse stealing, which has become a dangerous business of late. The weather has been extremely cold for this latitude for several weeks, the thermometer has been below zero several degrees some mornings. I visited the State Lunatic Asylum a few days ago; it is located on the Murfreesboro pike, six miles from Nashville and although it has suffered to some extent in consequence of the war, it is still in working order; there is a fine spring that supplies the institution with wholesome water, besides supplying a fine pond; the buildings are heated by steam, as are the green houses containing a fine collection of plants, shrubs and flowers; one contains a large stone basin in which grow the Victoria Regis, (I believe that is the name) one of the largest and rarest water plants in the world; the basin is alive with gold fish. The grounds are tastefully arranged and well kept, but of course at this season do not show off to advantage; there is a large orchard of choice fruit on the farm. The patients or those we saw, appear to be well cared for, and enjoying themselves as well as their mental condition will allow.

On our way back we took dinner with a Mr. Dennison, a cousin of ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio. His son is in the rebel army sick, or he would have come home with some of his neighbors, who crossed the Tennessee river on an old log and reached the Federal lines. We called on 'Squire Shave, father of the recorder in Nashville; he is a soldier of the war of 1812 and kept his rifle in disregard of king Isham's orders. He is an old man, but he says one man cannot take his rifle from him. But enough for this time.

Yours, &c., D. T. P.
Co. E, 102d Ill. Vols.,
Lavergne, Tenn.

A VALUABLE BOOK.—The material from which the future history of the war for the Union is to be written, is accumulating abundantly, and there has been no more valuable contribution to it than the "Annals of the army of the Cumberland," just published by Messrs J. B. Lippincott & Co. It contains a full account of General Rosecran's campaign down to the advance toward Chatanooga, with descriptions of all the battles, skirmishes and expeditions, biographies and portraits of all the principal generals and the officers of their staffs, and much other interesting matter. We find that there are no less than 73 portraits of officers, engraved on steel, besides other fine illustrations. The volume is a large octavo of 671 pages, superbly printed and richly bound. Its author is an officer of Rosecrán's army, but his name is not given. He has done his work well and produced a most interesting and valuable book. Since it was written, a number of those whose lives he has given, have proved their heroism anew on the bloody field of Chichamauga. Every one who had relatives or friends that were in that and the other battles of the Army of the Cumberland, should procure a copy of this really elegant and valuable work.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Greenbacks.—The best place to get a pocket book or wallet, is at Lewis' book store. A large stock of latest styles has just been received.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 27, 1864.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Railroad Accidents.—Never was a month so unlucky or destructive to railroads and the interests of railroad companies as is the present. Almost every day we hear of smash-ups or break downs, and in every paper printed at intermediate stations we read serious particulars of some railroad disaster that occurred in their respective vicinities. Indeed, so numerous have they been that many who intended traveling on business, or otherwise, have been detained through mere terror, and some of those who do travel feel a dread as to whether they shall reach their destination in safety. In a majority of cases known to us, the loss of life or limb and destruction of property has been occasioned by the use of defective metal, which snaps asunder through a too rapid change of temperature, but in no instance have we heard that they have been caused by the carelessness or inattention of the managers or employees of the roads The sudden changes in the weather throughout this month, have added greatly to the production of this difficulty, but when the atmosphere becomes more settled and uniform, traveling by railway will be as safe and speedy as heretofore.

A Reliable Safeguard against Counterfeit Money and Bank Frauds.—The *National Bank Note Reporter*, published by Feld & Lare, Pittsburg, Pa, at one dollar and twenty-five cents a year, in advance, has been entirely reset with new and beautiful type. The manner of its arrangement differs from most publications of its kind, and will, no doubt, meet with favor among those who handle bank notes. Besides noting all the counterfeits and frauds, it describes the *genuine* notes issued by each bank. This will enable any one to detect an altered or spurious note at a glance by comparing it with the genuine description. The list of Broken, Closed and Worthless Banks are arranged alphabetically at the commencement of the State in which the institution was located, as also all the new National Banks The rates of discount for Pittsburg, New York and Cleaveland are given, which combines the advantages of an eastern and western detector in one

We believe the "National" to be the largest and best publication of its kind in the country, and as such take pleasure in recommending it to our friends and all those who wish a reliable detector.

Huntingdon Co Agricultural Society.

The Huntingdon County Agricultural Society met pursuant to previous appointment on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst.

In the absence of the President, Joshua Greenland, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents, was called to the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

On motion, David Blair, Esq., of Huntingdon, was unanimously chosen President for the ensuing year and the other officers continued.

Mr Cremer from the Committee on the Grape Question, previously appointed, made a partial report and asked that the committee be continued to report further. Agreed to.

The Treasurer made a report which was accepted, showing a balance in his hands belonging to the Society of $176 55.

Mr. Speer offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be returned to the late President John Porter, Esq., for the interest manifested by him in the cause of agriculture and for his faithful discharge of the duties of the position.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. Speer, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God in His Providence to remove from among us our esteemed fellow member and late President John C. Watson, Esq., of Huntingdon; therefore,

Resolved, That in the decease of Mr. Watson, this Society has lost an active and valuable member and the community at large a most respected citizen.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolution be recorded on the minutes of this society and published in the newspapers of the county.

A donation, of the last annual report of the Agricultural Bureau from Maj. Wm. Moore, of West township, was received by the Society.

A report on the Grape Question by Hon. Jonathan McWilliams, was read and adopted and on motion ordered to be published in the county papers.

The Society then adjourned to meet on Monday evening of the coming April court.

J. S. AFRICA, Secretary. } D. BLAIR, President.

☞ The Huntingdon String Band can't be beat by any company traveling the country. The "extras" would knock the wind out of any audience.—We would advise the dyspeptic, after taking in a good supper, to take a ride with the company on their railroad.

☞ Those interested in the Boot & Shoe trade will please notice the advertisement of Messrs Chase & Peddle, Philadelphia, in another column.

Congress having decided to lengthen the term in which volunteering is to be encouraged by the payment of bounties, until the first day of March next, we hope to see all those who are able and can make it convenient to serve their country, taking advantage of the opportunity. It may be the *last time* volunteering will be substituted for drafting. All those who go after the first of March will go under different circumstances than if they should go at the present time. *Then*, they stand the chance of being drafted, and if they should desire to go, *thro' fear of being drafted*, they will not receive the bounties that are now offered by the Government and by citizens. The re-enlistment of veterans who have tried and felt all the vicissitudes of a soldier's life is inducement enough for any man to enlist; and then with the bright assurance that you go to fight for your country, and if to die, you die for your country, we do not see why the quota of our county has not already been filled, and can see no reason why it should not now be filled.

Hit Them Again.—The following notice to our citizens was posted up on the street corners on Saturday last:

"*Whereas*, any person throwing ashes or rubbish on the street violates a borough ordinance, now therefore, the person before whose house ashes, etc., may be found on or after Saturday the 30th inst., on any street or cross street, will be summoned to appear before the Chief Burgess, and if convicted, fined three dollars and the cost of removal.

"EDMOND SNARE, Chief Burgess."

We believe the Chief Burgess intends to be *in earnest* in this matter, as he should be, and we advise all persons in danger of being fined to keep a sharp look out for High Constable King.

Pennies.—"Take care of the pennies, and leave the dollars take care of themselves" is a very good maxim, but to it there are also exceptions, as every store-keeper of the present day, when things are on the "riz," can tell you. There are many people, but more especially the younger class, who when they purchase, offer the old prices for an article, saying that is all they can give, as that is all they have. Storekeepers have suffered great inconvenience from this practice, thro' children who purchase small articles, and offer "only a few pennies" below the standard price, saying they will bring the balance when they call a gain. A few are honest enough to do so, but the majority, thinking a "few pennies" of little or no account, forget their promises and do the same thing over and over, when they can. This is what we would call taking a miser's care of the pennies, and obtaining usurer's dollars.

The Draft.—A meeting of our citizens was held in the Court House on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of encouraging volunteering that our borough might escape a draft to fill its quota. Committees were appointed to canvass the town to collect money to pay as extra bounty to those willing to volunteer. We have not learned the amount already subscribed, but we think that those "in the ring" with money in their pockets, will subscribe liberally, leaving the outsiders an opportunity to give freely in a cause deserving success.

Invalids.—We saw several members of the invalid company, which left here a short time ago, in town last week; perhaps with leave to see the loved ones they left behind, or to visit the place where a high regard is entertained for every soldier—sound or invalid; in fact it is a "soldiers' Paradise."

☞ There is a substantial footpath being made between the upper end of town and Portstown. This is an improvement much needed, as the walking there in rainy weather was very unpleasant Other improvements of the same nature would be a benefit to some portions of the borough.

Concert.—According to notice the Huntingdon String Band gave an entertainment on Friday and Saturday evenings last, which was duly attended by a vast assemblage. All who were present were pleased with the minstrel and other performances and the Band gave sufficient indications of improving musical training.

☞ We understand that the Concert at Mooresville, on Thursday night last, was a grand success, the amount realized coming fully up to the figure expected.

☞ Co. B, 147th Regiment, Capt. J Addison Moore, has re-enlisted for three years more. The brave boys of the Co. are on their way home. Lieut. Creigh, in the advance, gave us a call last week, looking well. This company has seen some hard fighting.

Home.—The men who enlisted for six months arrived in town last week. None look the "worse for the wear" of their short campaign These men, together with the veterans and invalids, give the town quite a military appearance.

☞ The country is being flooded with circulars from New York and other cities, inviting investments in lotteries and enterprises. All are swindling concerns. We advise our friends to keep out of such speculations.

☞ Capt. Thos. McCahan, son of J. K. McCahan, wounded severely in the foot by a pistol ball while engaged in a desperate struggle with a guerilla Major, in November last arrived at home a week ago. The ball is still in the foot. We hope he may be ready for active duty, by the time the Spring campaign opens. There is no better soldier than Capt. Tom.

Our New Currency.—We have before us a five dollar bill of the First National Bank of Huntingdon. It is a very handsome note and cannot be easily counterfeited.

The "Nine Months'" Men to be Drafted.—The Senate has so amended the Enrollment Act, that none but such as are in service, or who have been in the service two years, and have been honorably discharged, are exempted from the operations of the draft. This throws all who served in the nine months regiments into the classes liable to draft. They still have one advantage over other men, and but one, that is they get a bounty of $402 if they enlist, whilst others get only $302. No doubt many of them will "go in." Those who were drafted and served in 1862 will also be liable to draft.

The Accident on the Pennsylvania Rail Road—Thrilling Details.

[From the Pittsburgh Post, Jan. 18.]

One of the most frightful occurrences, almost without a parallel in the history of railroad catastrophies, the great amount of property destroyed without loss of life being taken into consideration, occurred yesterday morning (17th inst.,) on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at bridge eight, spanning the Juniata river, about four miles east of Tyrone. Mr. John W. Brittingham furnishes us with the following particulars:

As the Philadelphia express passenger train arrived within about six hundred feet of bridge eight across the Juniata river, the hind axle of the tender broke in two in the centre, the wheels flying off on both sides of the track. The train at the time was in full motion, and before the brakes could be put on, the engine reached the bridge, dragging the two express cars, which were off the track, to the edge of the abutment, when the coupling between the tender and express car parted, the engine and tender passing over the bridge without further injury than described; but not so with the remainder of the cars. The first express car was precipitated a distance of about forty feet into the Juniata; the second express and the baggage car, containing the mail and baggage of the passengers are piled in one heap. The first passenger car, mostly freighted with soldiers, rolled from the bridge, breaking into a hundred pieces; following which was the second passenger car, which, as it plunged from the track into the river, turned bottom side up. This car drew the Philadelphia sleeping-car from the track, the front part resting on the top of the second passenger and the hind end on the abutment of the bridge. The Allentown sleeping car remained on the track at the edge of the bridge, it still being coupled to the Philadelphia car.

The accident took place at such an early hour in the morning that most of the passengers were either asleep or just waking from a morning nap, so that but few realized their perilous situation till the whole affair was complete. Most of the passengers in the sleeping cars were awakened by being piled promiscously either to the side or end of the car.

The cars had hardly struck before the cry of fire was raised, the baggage and first and second passenger cars being already in a blaze. This produced a consternation among the passengers which beggars description; and their entire powers were called into requisition to save them from being destroyed by fire. Men who were unable to stir from the wounds received, crawled from the car windows and by great exertion dragged their bodies from the devouring element.

The great height of the Philadelphia sleeping car from the ground made escape from it perilous indeed. Mr. Brittingham occupied an upper berth in that car, near the state room occupied by Mr. Cass, President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The shout was raised that Mr. Cass could not get his state room door open; which was corroborated by Mr. C. calling for help. But men crawled over him, not heeding his efforts to relieve himself, each and every one intent on saving himself. But Mr. Cass's shouts were not in vain. An English boy, whose name we were not able to learn, with the assistance of Mr. C., pushed the door open, and he escaped. Mr. Brittingham was still in the car rendering assistance to those who were but slightly injured, when the fire was conveyed to the combustible matter which all sleeping cars contain. His only chance of escaping was to leap from the window *to the ground, a distance of some* twenty-five feet. He made this leap without sustaining any injury.

By this time the cars were being fast consumed by the fire, save the two express cars. Those destroyed by fire were the baggage and all the passenger cars, including the Allentown sleeping car. The news of the accident was soon communicated to the inhabitants in the neighborhood, and soon brought men, women and children to the scene, each anxious to relieve the sufferers. Those passengers but slightly injured had saved most of the mail bags containing the letters, but the baggage was entirely consumed.

But a few moments elapsed before the accident was despatched to Enoch Lewis, General Superintendent of the road, who was soon on the spot with a train and a large number of men. In this emergency Mr. Lewis displayed ability which has endeared him to every passenger on the train. His assistance was unremitting. Before 3 o'clock in the afternoon a train containing those of the passengers that could ride was on its way to this city where it arrived about 9 o'clock.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has the following list of the wounded:

A. Steinmeyer, leather merchant of *Pittsburgh, injured in back and internally*; Frederick Mose, of Blair co., member of 1st Pa. Artillery, shoulder dislocated; Samuel Hihns, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, right arm broken; James F. Kennedy, Blair county, slightly; William Coulter, do. do. do.; W. H. Wise, express messenger, injured in head; Robert D. Brown, of Pottsville, 48th Pennsylvania regiment, hip sprained; John A. Denning, Yellow Springs, Pa., head cut; William Hall, Fayette county, Pa., face cut; Samuel Belger, Blair county, Pa., shoulder & leg injured; Levi F. Bowers, Blair co., cut in the head and shoulder bruised; John Moffit, Allegheny city, 1st Pa. Artillery, leg injured; A. D. Harrison, 1st Pa. Artillery, of Butler county, Pa arm broken and leg bruised; Benjamin Crosby, of Westmoreland county, Pa., bruised in head; Michael Bohomah, 48th Pennsylvania volunteers, leg broken; Phillip Matthow, 1014 North 3rd, street, Philadelphia, right leg broken; Andrew Pratt, soldier, bruised in back A soldier named Heisler, belonging to the 45th Pennsylvania volunteers, was bruised in back; Thomas Light, soldier leg injured; T. J. Howard, of Lawrenceville, was slightly wounded in back, but was able to take the train home. All of the above persons are now at the Logan House, Altoona, where they are receiving the proper medical attention. Mr. Steinmeyer is the only person that is considered dangerously injured, and it is feared that he will not live. The bridge over the Little Juniata has already been repaired, so that there will be no detention to the trains. Since the above has been written, we have learned that Mr. Steinmeyer died last night.

☞ The "old Franklin Almanac," published by A. Winch, 505 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, for 1864, is upon our table. It is one of the best, if not the best, Almanacs published. It contains exclusive of the actual astronomical calculations, a great variety of tables and useful reading matter It is for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Price 15 cents.

MARRIED,

On the 20th January, 1864, by Rev G W Zahniser, Mr. James M McClure to Miss Caroline A Harbaugh, both of Fulton county, Pa.

DIED,

On the 13th Jan., 1864, Wm. Graffus, son of Graffus and Elizabeth Miller, of this borough.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Carbon township, about the first day of November last a small red Heifer, with white back, face, and belly, about two years and a half old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. DANIEL BRODE.

Jan :7, 1864.*

STRAY SHEEP.—A ewe and a lamb without marks came to the premises of the subscriber in Porter township about one month ago. The owner is requsel to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. JOHN SHULTZABERGER.

Jan. 27, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor hereby gives notice that he was appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance due to William H. Harper, and Robert Fleming on their accounts, as executors of Sarah Glenn, late of Jackson twp., dec'd., and will sit at to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the borough of Huntingdon on Thursday, the 18th day of February, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested are notified to attend. G. A. STEVENS, Auditor.

Jan. 27, 1864.

NOTICE. — Notice is hereby given that the real estate rights, privileges, franchises, property and immunities, which belonged to the Warriorsmark Water Company, having been sold by the Sheriff of Huntingdon county, the Company who purchased will meet at the house of James Chamberlain, on Saturday, 6th February next, at 6½ o'clock, P. M., to organize said new corporation.

Warriorsmark, Jan. 26, 1864-2t*

JOSEPH ABT,

MANUFACTURER OF

BASKETS & SLEIGH BASKETS,

Near Huntingdon, Penna.

All orders filled on the shortest notice.

Orders left at Lewis' Book Store will receive attention.

Huntingdon, Jan. 27, 1864-3m.

TO THE BOOT & SHOE TRADE.

CHASE & PEDDLE,

MANUFACTURERS of UPPERS,

NO. 19 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

[Up Stairs.] : PHILADELPHIA.

Inform the trade that they keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's

BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS,

of every description, made only from prime stock and fitted with best materials, in the most fashionable city styles. Trial orders are solicited, and prompt attention will be paid to all orders sent to them.

TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.

Jan. 27, 1864-3m.

A First Class Farmers' Magazine for Pennsylvania.

1864. THE PENNSYLVANIA 1864.

FARMER AND GARDENER,

DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AND RURAL AFFAIRS.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

WILLIAM S. YOUNG & CO.,

No. 52 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

TERMS: One Dollar a Year.

The Sixth Volume commences with January number.

Having obtained the services of eminent and practical Agriculturists, Horticulturists, Stock Breeders and Beekeepers, we confidently offer the Current Volume as one of the best ever issued, for originality, practical thought and reliable information.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN.

Jan. 27, 1864-3t.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Any person desirous of purchasing or renting a Valuable Property can now have an opportunity.

Said property consists of a corner lot, on which are erected a store and warehouse, with apartments for a family; the entire building being some sixty-five feet in length, with stable on the lot, &c.

The location is immediately on the Railroad, making it convenient as a shipping point, east or west; situate between two of the best valleys in the county.

Any person wishing to engage in the Mercantile or any other business, will find this among the best in the State. The owner has sold goods to the amount of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars per year; showing it to be the best business stand offered for sale or rent for many years. For particulars, address A & M.,

Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Penna.

Jan. 27, 1864-3t

For the Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Garden.

1864 THE 1864

GARDENERS' MONTHLY,

W. G. P. PRINCKLOE, Publisher,

Office: No. 23 North Sixth St., Philada.

TERMS: $1.50 A YEAR.

EDITED BY THOMAS MEEHAN.

THE MONTHLY CONTENTS ARE:

Hints—Flower Garden and Pleasure Ground; Fruit Garden; Vegetable Garden; Window Gardening.

Communications—Embracing the views of the best writers on Horticulture, Arboriculture, & Rural Affairs.

Editorial—Giving the editor's views on the important Horticultural improvements.

Scraps and Queries—New Fruits—New Plants—Domestic and Foreign Intelligence—Foreign Correspondence—Horticultural Notices.

With each Department handsomely illustrated.

Those general features will be retained, and the publisher pledges himself that no labor or expense shall be spared to render the succeeding issues of the Magazine every way worthy of the favor with which his previous efforts have been amply rewarded.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN.

Jan. 27, 1864-3t.

Gold Pens.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lewis' Book Store.

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash price, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC, will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a gray color, and the fibre readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

January 26, 1864.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7 40@7 50
Common and Superfine	$6 75@6 90
Rye Flour	5 00
Corn Meal	$4 @ $5 00
Extra White Wheat	$1 75@2 00
Fair and Prime Red	$1 70@1 75
Rye	1 41
Corn, prime Yellow	1 17
Oats	86
Barley Malt	$ bu $1 65
Clovorseed, $64 lbs	9 00
Timothy	$4 75@5 00
Flaxseed	2 15
Wool	78@86c
Hides	10

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour $ bbl	$6 00@7 25
Extra do $ cwt	3 75
White Wheat	1 50
Red Wheat	1 45
Rye	1 25
Corn	1 00
Oats	62
Clovorseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 25
Dried Apples	1 50
Butter	35
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	18
Shoulder	12
Sides	12
Tallow	10

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND *FARM OF 200 ACRES*, AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his valuable mill property and farm of 200 acres of land, on Shaver's creek two miles from Petersburg, Huntingdon county.

The property will be sold separately or all together.

The property can be seen by calling on the subscriber; and terms made easy.

Dec. 23, 1863. THOS F. STEWART.

PRIVATE SALE OF *REAL ESTATE.*

The subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

in Penn township, Huntingdon county, to wit:

No. 1.—A farm containing 214 acres, 140 cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a good two story log house with cellar, good log barn, and other outbuildings.

No, 2.—A farm containing about 200 acres, about 125 cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a story and a half log house with cellar, cabin barn and other outbuildings.

Terms made known by the subscriber residing on first described farm. [Dec,1863.] PHILIP GARNER.

HORSES WANTED.

Sixty head of young sound Horses and mares wanted on and after January 12th, up to February 12th Good prices will be paid.

Huntingdon, Jan 6, 1864. JACOB BERGEY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of George W. Wagoner, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of George W. Wagoner, late of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. W M. K. WILLIAMSON,

Shade Gap, Jan. 4, 1864-6t* Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Charles Greene, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of Charles Greene, late of Oneida township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned.

JOSEPH M'CRACKEN, HENRY WILSON,

Jan. 6, 1864-6t Executors.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for Philadelphia, New-York, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia, New-York, Reading, Pottsville, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M.

New-York Express leaves Harrisburg at 3.00 A. M., arriving at New-York at 10.15 the same morning.

Fare from Harrisburg: To New-York, $5 15; to Philadelphia, $3 75 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave New-York at 8 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. (Fast Line.) Express Train arriving at Harrisburg at 2 A. M.) Leave Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M Sleeping cars in the New-York Express Trains, through to and from Pittsburgh without change.

Passengers by the Catawissa Rail Road leave Tamaqua at 8.00 A. M., for Philadelphia and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, New-York, and all Way Points.

Trains leave Pottsville at 9.15 A. M. and 2.30 P. M., for Philadelphia, Harrisburg and New-York.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves Reading at 6.30 A. M., and returns from Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves Pottsville at 7.30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, and Excursion Tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

Dec 8, 1863. G. A. NICOLLS, *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD.					STATIONS	EASTWARD		
MAIL.	FAST LINE	EXPRESS	HARRISBURG ACCOM.	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS		PITTSBURGH EXPRESS	FAST LINE	HARRISBURG ACCOMODATION
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	.....	.....	6 35	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	9 45	1 43
5 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mt. Union,	11 28	.....	1 58
5 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	Maytown,	.....	.....	1 29
6 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	9 31	1 18
5 59	7 49	8 56	6 07	.....	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 21	1 07
6 15	.....	.....	6 21	.....	Petersburg,	10 47	9 07	12 52
6 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 44
6 31	.....	.....	6 36	.....	Spruce Cr'k,	10 35	8 55	12 36
6 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 23
6 55	.....	.....	7 03	.....	Tyrone,	10 13	8 33	12 15
7 05	.....	.....	7 10	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 05
7 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 00
7 19	.....	.....	7 20	.....	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 14	11 50
7 40	8 55	8 25	7 40	.....	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 37 A M.

The EXPRESS TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 28 A. M. and arrives at Hunting on, 11 25 A M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.		STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS	
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.		Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 50	LE 7 45	Huntingdon,	AR 11 10	AR 7 10
4 10	8 05	McConnellstown,	10 52	6 51
4 18	8 13	Pleasant Grove,	10 45	6 44
4 26	8 20	Marklesburg,	10 31	6 30
4 50	8 45	Coffee Run,	10 17	6 16
4 57	8 53	Rough & Ready,	10 10	6 09
5 07	9 03	Cove,	9 59	5 59
5 11	9 09	Fisher's Summit,	9 55	5 55
AR 5 30	LE 9 22		LE 9 40	LE 5 40
LE 5 40	LE 9 40	Saxton,	AR 9 25	AR 5 30
5 57	10 00	Hollidaysburg,	9 07	5 10
6 03	10 08	Hopewell,	9 00	5 01

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

6 10	10 24	Piper's Run,	8 44	4 45
6 16	10 40	Hamilton,	8 24	4 20
AR 7 00	AR 11 05	Bloody Run,	LE 8 10	LE 4 05

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 9 40	Saxton,	AR 8 30	AR 5 30
	9 55	Coalmont,	8 15	5 15
	10 00	Crawford,	8 05	5 05
	AR 10 10	Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 5 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

DESERTED FROM THE U. S. A. Corporal VICTOR V. DOUGHERTY, Co. M, 19th Penna. Vol Cavalry, aged 22 years; 5 feet, 8 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair; by occupation a carpenter. Said Dougherty was enlisted in Huntingdon, Pa., August 26, 1863, was mustered into the service *in Philadelphia*, to serve three years.

Also—Private WM. HOUCK, Co M, 19th P. V. Cavalry, aged 20; 6 feet, 5 inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, and by occupation a blacksmith. Said Houck was enlisted at Huntingdon, Pa., to serve for three years.

A reward of $30 is offered for the arrest and delivery of each or either of the above-named deserters.

SAML S. HUYETT,

Dec16, 1863. Capt. Co. M, 19th Reg., Pa. Cav.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at R. P. OWINS'.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

W. A. STEPHENS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE—In Brick Row nearly opposite Court House, on Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry-Goods,
Clothing, Wool-
en Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and
Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.

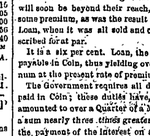
And all other articles kept in a first class country store, all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen, goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices.—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been favored. Come one and all, and pay.

☞ New Goods received daily.

SIMON COHN.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.



JOHN FARBIRA,

713 ARCH Street

below Eighth, south side,

PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to return my thanks to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have now in store, of my own Importation and Manufacture, a very extensive assortment of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children*, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision, enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Farbira, (New Fur Store,) 713 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Sept. 16, 1863.-6m.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

THE UNIVERSALLY APPROVED NONPAREIL,

and other favorite brands of fresh ground COFFEE, FOR SALE AT

THE EAGLE STEAM SPICE AND COFFEE WORKS,

Nos, 244, 246 & 248 Nth. Front St,

Corner of New St., Philadelphia.

De23-6m.] HOWARD WORRELL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 2d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

July 7th, 1863. JAMES CLARKE.

U. S. 5-20'S!

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscription Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has *ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports* and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money in their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a hand some premium, as was the result with the "Seven-Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a six per cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have, for a long time past, amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily; a sum nearly three times greater than that required for the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold, at par, at any time after 5 years.

The interest is paid half-yearly, viz:—on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5000 and $10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per cent, on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum, all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders by mail, or ot

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received
At LEWIS' Book Store.

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK AND
FUR EMPORIUM.
No. 920 CHESTNUT Street, (formerly No. 708,)
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of FINE CLOAKS AND FURS, unparalleled in any former season.—
The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the
FUR DEPARTMENT,
which will be found well furnished with every description of FINE CLASS FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.
ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles. J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Sep 9, 1863-1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!
A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.
Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1863.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS
FOR SALE
at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45,
By T. H. GREMBLE,
Sept. 9, 1863.] Huntingdon

A. ELTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Leather, Sumac, Sheep & Calf Skin,
NO. 434 NTH. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Leather, Sumac, and Skins, bought, or sold on Commission. Advances made on Consignments. [Dec2-3m

---

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.,
ARE OPENING
FOR FALL TRADE,
French MERINOES,
Good BLACK SILKS,
Dark Figured SILKS,
New PLAID SILKS,
New Fancy FLANNELS,
BALMORAL PETTICOATS,
Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc.
Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their th public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid assortment of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.
We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.
Everything taken in exchange for goods except *provisions.*
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.
Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.
WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.
Marklesburg, Oct. 28, 1863.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SCIONS OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOKS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

1863. 1863.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, to the by wood, Huntingd'n Sept. 16, '63-tf

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HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Sep 30, 1863

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY
AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to
W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1863.

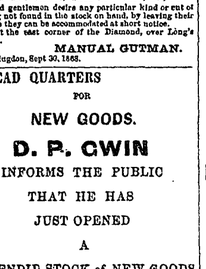
NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure he can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Sept 30, 1863.

1863.
FALL AND WINTER
FASHIONS!
ROBT. KINC,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,
HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.
His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, Oct 7-3m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.
A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.
The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.
Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.



New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.
Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.
☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.
☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from us in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE at cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c.
TAKEN—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of
WALLACE & CLEMENT,
before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,
and a general assortment of notions, all of which are of fer'd on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

BIRNBAUM'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
ON HILL STREET,
A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.
☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tablet and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1863. THE **1863.**
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
ATTACHT EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION F'MS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES with a waiver of the EXEMPTION laws,
JUDGMENT NOTES, *with a waiver of the $300 Law.*
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, by justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
VENIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the *HUNTINGDON GLOBE.*
BLANKS of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 500 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, strongly bound, and has an *admirable* exhaustive index, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it. 2d no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.
The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.
PRICE $2,50. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,
[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]
By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,
Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.
For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.
Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
ALSO,
THE HANDY BOOK
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SOLDIER,
On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U.S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
ALSO,
Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,
Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.
Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

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PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 23, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 7, 1863.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 26, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—
A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Memorands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
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Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

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THE WORK TREATS OF THE
Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.
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